

P.S.
Page 1-2-3-7-10

The



Sun.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.
Fair and cool to-day and to-morrow;
fresh northeast winds.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. LXXII.—NO. 360.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.—Copyright, 1905, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

ROOSEVELT DIVES IN THE PLUNGER

Submarine With Him on Board
Remains Under Water
Almost an Hour.

MANEUVERS IN THE DARK

President Himself Controls the
Craft and Returns
Enthusiastic.

HE HAD NOT INTENDED TO GO DOWN, but the recent tests convinced Mrs. Roosevelt of the safety of the submarine and the President's enthusiasm won him over. Trial took place in the Deep Water where Oyster Bay joins the Sound, and the boat was put through all her paces for her visitor—felt no danger at any time, but "twas thrilling, he says as he disembarks.

OSTER BAY, Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt took a dive in the Plunger to-day. He boarded the submarine and went down in her, remaining submerged for fifty minutes. The President was on board the craft for three hours, and he expressed himself as greatly impressed with the tests, which were carried out to the entire satisfaction of Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, the Plunger's commander.

After THE SUN first announced that the Plunger was being prepared for the President, Mr. Roosevelt said that he believed he would not go down, and he told Jacob A. Riis that he had no intention of making the descent. But Lieut. Nelson, who lunched with the President yesterday, is an enthusiast on submarines, and is especially enthusiastic about the Plunger. The early intimation that the President might wish to make the descent and realize an ambition dating back to the days when he was a reader of Jules Verne, stuck in the young commander's mind and he did all that in him lay to induce the President to make the experiment. The President, however, according to Lieut. Nelson's statement, gave him no assurance that he would make the trial.

Day before yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt had observed the plungings of the Plunger from the Sylph's launch. So easily and dexterously did Lieut. Nelson and his crew of eleven men handle the boat on that occasion that Mrs. Roosevelt was convinced of the safety of the thing. That was exactly what the President desired, and to-day he notified Lieut. Nelson that he had decided to go down in the Plunger, to the great delight of the officer and his crew.

To-day dawn broke gray and gusty and a thick rain falling from a leaden sky. A brisk northeaster kept lashing the bay and in short it was the kind of a day that the President likes to be out.

The Sylph's fast launch Dart took the President in his rainy day clothing from the J. West Roosevelt pier and put him aboard the Plunger. Then the submarine, with the naval tug Apache as a tender, left her anchorage opposite the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and proceeded to the place where Oyster Bay harbor joins Long Island Sound. There the depth varies between thirty and forty feet and there it was decided to submerge the boat.

In the conning tower is a set of buttons which absolutely control the movements of the little diver. Lieut. Nelson explained all these buttons to the President, and under the commander's guidance, it is said, the President pressed the proper button and the boat slowly sank until it rested on the sandy bottom.

Then Lieut. Nelson began to put the Plunger through her paces. He sent her scudding through the water at various depths and in various directions. The Plunger was brought almost to the surface, then sent twenty feet below. Then swiftly the engine would be reversed and the boat would return to the surface without a perceptible stop.

One stunt of the craft that greatly impressed the President was what is called "porpoise diving." This consists in coming just long enough to enable the man in command to take a good look-and then diving again. The warships lying about in these waters yesterday to be sighted were few, but the porpoise diving nevertheless greatly pleased the President and it was repeated several times.

Several times the submarine dived to a depth of about twenty feet, and by a manipulation of the steering gear was turned completely around and straightened out in the opposite direction in exactly one minute. The steering gear of the Plunger is almost perfect. She turns in three times her own length. The process of suspending the boat at a certain depth and keeping her stationary also interested the President very much. This was done to show how the submarine can be kept motionless and submerged for hours at a time, waiting for a blooding squadron that is passing and repassing a given point. Throughout all of these maneuvers the President pressed buttons and handled levers to start the boat on many of her stunts, and he enjoyed it immensely. One of the jacksies even said that the President pressed a button and discharged the torpedo which the Plunger carries, but this could not be confirmed.

At one time Lieut. Nelson suddenly

put all the lights out by the pressure of a button, but he did not stop with that. He went on pressing buttons and giving commands, and so thoroughly are the members of the crew familiar with every detail of the work that they handled the boat perfectly in the darkness.

By the time the Plunger had gone through all of these evolutions she had been submerged for nearly an hour. She came to the surface finally, and the President again breathed the salt air of the choppy bay. It was pitch dark by that time, and he told the Lieutenant that he was tremendously impressed with the experiences he had gone through. Never for a moment, he said, did he feel the slightest sensation of danger. It had merely been a thrilling and pleasant experience.

The Plunger proceeded swiftly back to her place of anchorage under her own power and when the President stepped from the Plunger back into the Sylph's launch he expressed himself as highly pleased with his experience. For three hours he had forgotten all about the peace conference and the matter of state that he had so much engaged him of late. He returned home to dinner with a hearty appetite.

Late this evening the fact that the President made the descent was officially announced. It was also announced that to-morrow, shortly after 9 o'clock, the public tests of the Plunger will take place in the same place that the tests took place to-day. The President and his family will watch these tests from the deck of the Sylph.

CURZON'S ROW WITH KITCHENER.

General Accused the Viceroy of Misrepresenting His Attitude.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.—A further chapter in the controversy between Gen. Lord Kitchener and Viceroy Curzon, who has recently resigned, was published to-day. This consists of a strongly worded minute issued by Gen. Kitchener protesting against the telegram sent by Curzon to the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, on Aug. 10, purporting to give a summary of Kitchener's proposals in regard to the reorganization of the Indian Army.

Without entering into details Kitchener declares Curzon's version of his (Kitchener's) proposals as too sweeping in some instances and incorrect in others, while some assertions Kitchener flatly denies. The minute concludes with the following: "As regards the whole summary, it gives a description of my proposals entirely inconsistent with the views I actually held."

The Viceroy gives a long reply in which he admits that his summary for the telegram could not do full justice to every feature, but he gladly welcomes a chance of substantiating every statement he made and of proving the correctness of the inferences he drew from them. Viceroy Curzon maintains everything he said and concludes in the following strong language: "I have now referred to all charges of serious misrepresentation brought by the Commander-in-Chief against my summary of his proposals and have proved every paragraph of it."

The publication of these minutes has created a fresh sensation and increases the deplorable friction between the two factions supporting respectively the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. How flatly Kitchener and Curzon contradict each other may be deduced from the following clauses of their minutes. Curzon in his summary to Brodrick of Kitchener's proposals said: "The Council have stipulated that the military supply member of the Vice-regal Council should not criticize opinions recorded by the Commander-in-Chief on military questions."

Kitchener strongly denies this, and so with much else of Curzon's summary.

J. N. BROOKS A SUICIDE.

He Had Suffered From Insomnia and Didn't Want to Burden Others.

JAMES MADISON BROOKS, a salesman for the Manhattan Oil Company at 51 Front street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon outside of his apartments in the Florence House, 109 East Eighteenth street. He shot himself in the head. His body lay in a chair near the elevator shaft on the seventh floor. An hour before the report of a pistol had been heard on the ground floor.

The door to his apartments was open, and on a table there was a note, addressed to N. B. Barry, proprietor of the hotel. With the note was a ten dollar bill. The note said:

"Please save this for Mrs. Brooks. Insomnia drives me to this. I am too ill to hold up longer. I do not wish to burden others by my illness. I have everything to live for if I only had health."

Mr. Brooks is said to have been a prosperous oil refiner in Norfolk, Va., when the Standard Oil Company absorbed his business fifteen years ago. At that time he was married to a wealthy Virginia woman, and came to this city. He had lived at the Florence House since then. Mrs. Brooks and her twelve-year-old daughter, David Camille, were taken from Cape May, N. J., on Tuesday for Kennelburg, Pa. Mr. Brooks going to see Mr. Barry, that her husband had been suffering so much from insomnia and indigestion that she disliked to leave him alone. Her husband urged her to go because, he said, he did not wish to bore her with his sickness.

Mr. Barry wired Mrs. Brooks and also sent word to the dead man's sister, Mrs. Grease, at Fort Worth, Va. Mr. Brooks was 50 years old and came from a well known Virginia family. Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

HAY LEFT UPWARD OF \$250,000.

Widow and Children Petition Court to Admit the Will to Probate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The petition for the probate of the will of John Hay, late Secretary of State, was presented in court to-day. The document is signed by Mrs. Hay and the formal consent of her two daughters, Mrs. Alice Hay Wadsworth and Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney, are appended. Charles L. Hay, the son, being under age, Attorney Ralston was appointed to represent him. The petition states the value of the estate is "upward of \$250,000."

The Train of the Century
is the Twentieth Century 11-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 8:30 P. M., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, etc. Returning, leave Atlantic City 7:30 P. M.—A. S.

EQUITABLE BACKS UP MAYER.

JOINS WITH HIM IN SUIT AGAINST THE OLD DIRECTORS.

Morton Files Answer to Attorney-General—Admits Wrongdoing of Former Board—\$685,000 Loan Repudiated—Status of \$10,000,000 Surplus to Be Settled.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society served yesterday upon Attorney-General Mayer its answer to the suit brought by him against its former directors for an accounting and a restitution of their illegal profits.

The Attorney-General asked that the directors be ordered to account for their management of the funds committed to their charge and that they be compelled to repay to the society "any money and the value of any property which they or any of them have acquired to themselves or transferred to others or lost or wasted by violation of their duties."

The Attorney-General also asked that any of the defendants who are now directors or officers, upon proof of misconduct, be removed and "that the net surplus of the defendant society after deducting a sufficient amount to cover all outstanding risks and other obligations be paid to, or credited to, or applied for the benefit of the present policyholders in equitable proportion in accordance with the charter and with law."

To all this the society in the answer which is drawn up by Wallace Macfarlane and Austen G. Fox, and sworn to by Paul Morton, as president, replies by admitting the charges of misconduct on the part of its directors and asks that it be joined in the prayer of the plaintiff for relief.

The answer further recites that the society shortly before the commencement of the action was taken from the control and management of the defendant directors, "although some of said defendants remained directors of said society."

Its admission of the wrongdoing of the old board is summarized in this paragraph from the answer:

"In respect to many of the matters and things set forth in the complaint this defendant is imperfectly informed, though believing that many of the material allegations in said complaint are substantially true, and that by the negligent conduct and improper and unlawful acts of some of the defendants in the exercise of their official duties, especially of some among those who formerly were officers of this society and active members of this important committee, both in respect to matters specified in the complaint and in other matters, this defendant has been greatly damaged. This defendant is now actively engaged in making a thorough investigation of all said charges of waste and misconduct, with a view to enforcing the rights of the society against any and all persons liable to account to it by reason thereof."

The answer begins by admitting the allegations contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the complaint. Paragraphs 1 to 9 of the complaint, exclusive of paragraph 4, deal with the history and bylaws of the society and the duties of the directors and financial committees. Paragraph 8 tells of Supt. Hendricks's examination. Paragraph 9 recites the facts concerning the Frick investigation.

The answer next admits the allegations in paragraph 4 of the complaint, restricting the admission, however, in respect to the alleged misconduct of the individual defendants to those who directly participated in or had actual official knowledge of the transactions set forth in the complaint. This paragraph of the complaint is the one which names forty-nine directors and makes them defendants in the action charging them with having "negligently, improperly and imprudently performed their duties and caused a great loss and damage to the society." It also accuses directors of withholding money which belonged to the society and transferring it to themselves.

The third section of the answer deals with paragraph 10 of the complaint, in which the lease by the Equitable of quarters in its Broadway building to the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company is recited, and which says that the total inadequacy of the rental charged caused severe loss to the Equitable. This allegation the answer admits on information and belief, except the allegation that the directors concerned in making the lease were stockholders and directors in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company at the time it was made.

On this point the defendant company, the Equitable, merely declares that it has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief. It adds that they had no authority to execute the lease except the general powers which the by-laws conferred upon directors and officers to execute contracts.

The fourth clause of the answer deals with the charges that the defendant directors, and members of committees, wastefully and in violation of their duty caused the Equitable to acquire the capital stock of the Missouri Safe Deposit Company at \$250 a share, the par value being \$100. It recites further that at the time of the purchase James H. Hyde owned 1,410 shares of the total of 2,000 shares issued, and that the remaining shares were already owned by other directors of the Equitable. The paragraph also alleges that at the time of the purchase the Missouri Safe Deposit Company had no assets save the good will of the Equitable and the business given it by that society.

The answer admits that these allegations are true in respect to certain of the defendants who were officers of the defendant society, and in respect to these defendants who at the time of said transaction were members of its executive and finance committees and had knowledge of the purchase of the stock. But the answer alleges that it has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief that such transaction was ever known in detail to the board of directors as a whole, or that the individual defendants, other than those who were members of the committees, had any knowledge of or connection with the transaction.

The fifth paragraph of the answer deals with the advances made to agents set forth in paragraph 15 of the complaint. With a reservation as to whether the advances were actually wasted, imprudent or improperly procured, the answer admits at this point that such advances "may have been excessive and that the officers and directors who permitted the advances to agents to become so extensive, and who made the arrangements with the trust companies mentioned in said paragraph 'twelfth'

Continued on Second Page.

10 HURT ON SCENIC RAILWAY.

Car, Jumps Track in the Dragon's Gorge and Another Hits It.

Ten persons were injured last evening in the Dragon's Gorge, the L. A. Thompson scenic railway in Luna Park. With three other passengers they were in two cars, one closely following the other up and down the steep grades. At the bottom of one of the grades the forward car jumped the track and the cars crashed into it.

Dr. Pierce, the Luna Park physician, and the trained nurses employed there attended the wounded promptly, and they were soon reinforced by Drs. Clay and Morrison of the Reception Hospital. None of the injured was taken to the hospital. This is the list:

Timothy Howarth, 45 years old, 380 Linden street, Fall River, Mass., contusions of the back; Mrs. Sarah Howarth, his wife, 40 years old, same address, abrasions of left leg and left thigh; Charles H. Blake, 62 years old, residence refused, contusions of head and face; Herbert Van Tassel, 15 years old, Port Chester, abrasions of left shoulder; Alden Hammond, 24 years old, Port Chester, contusions of back and right side; Mrs. Della Sherman, 37 years old, 270 West 118th street, contusions of scalp and right side; Thomas Dammere, 45 years old, Wethersfield, Conn., cuts on face and right hand; Mrs. Louisa Dammere, 40 years old, his wife, contusions of body; Miss Louise Callahan, 22 years old, 67 Park street, Hartford, Conn., hysterical from shock, and Mrs. Sarah Callahan, 55 years old, Kensico, cuts on face and over right eye.

WILL ASK MAYOR TO RESIGN.

Atlanta Council Aroused by Woodward's Conduct at Toledo.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—For his outbreak at the Municipal League convention in Toledo, Mayor James G. Woodward is to be requested by the City Council to resign. If Woodward refuses to resign the Council will take steps to impeach him. The caucus of the majority of members of the Council, which decided on this action, also determined to adopt a resolution apologizing to Mayor Dunne and the city of Chicago for Woodward's attack.

Feeling here over Woodward's outbreak is very bitter, chiefly because he is an old offender. When he served as Mayor four years ago he was incapacitated for weeks because of drunkenness and was frequently arrested on the streets. To escape impeachment near the close of his term of office he resigned, and on leaving the office he got a job with the Atlanta Street Railway Company, which had secured a monopoly of transportation franchises during Woodward's term of office.

About a year ago Woodward was re-elected owing to the fact that he received the solid labor vote, 2,000 votes, while the remaining 7,500 votes were split among four other candidates.

ARRESTS IN THE MIZE CASE.

Two Men Held on Suspicion—Mrs. Wilson Kept in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Earl L. Garrett, a son of a prominent Hyde Park real estate dealer, was arrested late this afternoon on suspicion in connection with the murder of Mrs. Effie Mize. His arrest followed the giving of information by a housekeeper, who told the police that young Garrett came to her the day after the murder and gave her a revolver to keep for him.

The housekeeper thought such a request suspicious and made the circumstances known to the police. Garrett's arrest followed immediately, but as the gain a good account of his action on the night of the murder it is not believed that he will be held beyond to-morrow.

Clarence W. Laird is also being held pending a complete examination. He was arrested on the complaint of a State street department store where he was employed, but as soon as he fell into the hands of the police it was noted that he filled the description of the murderer, and instead of charges being preferred against him as at once was done with the other examination by the police.

In the finding of Mrs. Mize's torn pocketbook the fact that the murder was for the sake of robbery was fully established, but unless the clues which Inspector Hunt and his men are now working on are productive it seems that the capture of the murderer is as far away as on the night the crime was committed.

All the lodging houses in the city are being closely watched and any suspicious person caught around such places will be taken into custody.

In order that it may be impossible for Mrs. F. A. Wilson, who was with the murdered woman when she was shot, to leave the city, Coroner Hoffman to-day served her with a subpoena requiring her appearance before the Coroner's jury at the inquest which will be held Sept. 2.

YOUNG KING RISKS LIFE.

Alfonso's Many Mishaps on Auto Trips Bring Warning.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
MADRID, Aug. 25.—King Alfonso has been in another accident near San Sebastian. He took the car to the nearest garage and insisted on making the repairs himself.

The King's frequent mishaps while motoring are causing serious alarm among his subjects. The newspapers are gravely warning him against risks which might lead to fatal results and thus embarrass the financial position of the country.

HATLESS WOMEN BARRED.

Not Admitted to Canterbury Cathedral Without Head Covering.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The presence of women at the Canterbury Cathedral without any head covering having been brought to the notice of the authorities it is intimated that this departure from the usual reverent practice is inadmissible. Several women without head coverings have been excluded within the last few days.

Charles T. Yerkes Recovers.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Charles T. Yerkes went to Paris this morning. He has had a wonderful recovery of health after having been given up by two eminent specialists.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Ad.

The Best Champagne, vintage 1899, shipped by house of LOUIS ROEDERER & CO., is identically the same Brut as that shipped to the London market.—Ad.

SMALL CHANCE NOW OF PEACE.

Russians Are Convinced That
the Conference Is a
Failure.

JAPS ARE MORE GUARDED.

Playing for Time in the Hope of
Some Favorable Turn in
Affairs.

Envoys Will Meet This Afternoon, but an Adjournment Is Looked For—Japanese Have Avoided Crises Before and May Do So Again—Many Messages Received by the Envoys—President Believed to Be in Communication With the Russians—Wants Sakhalin Offer Accepted.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 25.—There is now practically no reason to believe that the Portsmouth conference between the envoys of Russia and Japan will result in a peace agreement. Everything that has come to light to-night indicates that the end is a matter of a few days at most. Nothing has developed to afford the promise of a harmonious outcome.

From both sides the information is given, frankly by the Russians, guardedly by the Japanese, that each has said its final word. Rumors that the Tokio Government has adopted a conciliatory attitude are entirely without confirmation from sources of authority in Portsmouth.

That is the situation as it appears this evening after careful inquiry among those who are acquainted with the views and intentions of both the Japanese and the Russian plenipotentiaries. Mr. Witte makes no secret of his conviction that the end is near at hand. Members of the Japanese mission are not so outspoken, but they give the impression that they have nothing further to offer. They contend that their last proposal, involving the sale to Russia of part of Sakhalin Island, was intended to be conciliatory and not in the nature of an ultimatum and that it is now for Russia to make the next move.

But Russia has nothing more to say. Her position remains the same as it was last Wednesday, when Mr. Witte virtually rejected the Japanese proposal for a trade-off with regard to Sakhalin.

"The next formal meeting must be final," was the emphatic declaration made to-night by the highest source of Russian authority.

"Who knows?" answer the Japanese.

"We are here to make peace, if possible."

JAPS PLAYING FOR TIME.

The conference may end to-morrow, but it will probably go over until next week. Regarding the negotiations as a failure, the Russians are anxious to have things over with as quickly as etiquette will permit, and they were extremely anxious to conclude before to-morrow night. With this in view Mr. Witte proposed to-day that the envoys meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, but the Japanese suggested that 3 o'clock in the afternoon would be a better hour, and Mr. Witte courteously complied.

It is the expectation of Japanese representatives, however, that an adjournment will be taken until Monday or Tuesday. They are evidently playing for time, in the hope that the Russians will acquire a less obstinate spirit.

There was a period in the negotiations when the Japanese were on the offensive and the Russians in a defensive attitude, but now conditions have been reversed, and it is the emissaries of the Czar who are standing firm, while the representatives of the Tokio Government are making the effort to bring about a conciliatory spirit.

There were reports late last night that the Russians had received instructions from St. Petersburg that indicate a willingness to make further concessions, but a flat denial was given to-day to these rumors by one of the Russian envoys.

Since the adjournment last Wednesday no direct and positive orders have come to Mr. Witte as to his conduct of future exchanges, although the tone of his advice from his Government is all opposed to any recession from the position which he assumed. The Russians take the ground that unless directions to the contrary come from St. Petersburg, they must adhere to their refusal to consider Japan's proposal to sell Sakhalin Island.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

The following statement of the situation was obtained this evening from a high and authoritative Russian source:

"When at the last sitting Baron Komura proposed that Russia should buy the northern part of the island of Sakhalin for \$900,000, Mr. Witte flatly refused to discuss the point. It was then proposed from both sides that Baron Komura and Mr. Witte should each communicate with his Government, putting before it the situation that had been produced by Japan's proposal and Russia's rejection of it. They did so, but the Russian envoys have not received an answer. It is surmised that the Japanese have also not received an answer, because they have made a proposal to postpone the meeting of to-morrow's conference until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From this it is to be seen that Baron Komura and Mr. Witte are at present only the mouth-

pieces of their Governments and will only execute what their Governments order."

HEAR FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Both Mr. Witte and Baron Komura have received many cable messages to-day, but the contents or substance of these have not been made public. It is understood that the Russians heard again from Mr. Roosevelt this evening and that the President urged, as he has heretofore, that there should be an agreement reached. According to one source of information, the President notified Mr. Witte that he hoped an adjustment would be reached on the basis of the proposal made by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira with reference to Sakhalin Island. Before this statement was made Mr. Witte had declared emphatically that the President had never urged upon the Russian envoys the acceptance of any definite plan of settlement, but had confined his representations to a general tender of good offices.

The Japanese, while indicating very plainly that they have nothing new to offer, continue to assert through Mr. Sato, their official mouthpiece, that they are anxious to obtain peace. It may be that they are awaiting advice from Tokio with reference to the latest communication made by Mr. Roosevelt to Baron Kaneko, but the belief here is that they are basing hope of a successful outcome on the supposition that the influence which the President has brought to bear at Peterhof and Portsmouth will have some effect.

JAPAN'S PREVIOUS SURPRISES.

It has been constantly pointed out in the Portsmouth despatches to THE SUN that in all the calculations as to the prospects of the negotiations the fact had frequently been overlooked that nobody knew just what the course of Japan would be if the worst came to the worst. In this lies the uncertainty of the present situation.

On two occasions the Japanese envoys have sprung surprises. At the very outset of the conference, when the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected flatly the demands of Japan for the payment of indemnity, the cessation of Sakhalin, the surrender of interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval power in Far Eastern waters, it was supposed by most people, including the Russians, that the conference would end in failure then and there.

So much had been said about the irreducible minimum represented in Japan's demands that the view was prevalent that until all of them were accepted by Russia Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira would withdraw from the conference.

But when the Russians declined to accept the most important of Japan's conditions the envoys of that Government did not pick up their hats and leave the conference room, nor did they present an ultimatum. They merely suggested quietly and calmly that the conditions presented should be discussed. This conciliatory attitude saved the day, and things went along swimmingly for a while.

Another crisis was reached when the rejected terms were again taken up for consideration and a formal failure to agree upon them was recorded. For a second time the Japanese plenipotentiaries were expected to declare the negotiations at an end, but again those who were wishing for peace were agreeably disappointed. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira came forward with a proposal to compromise on the basis of the repurchase of part of Sakhalin Island by Russia and to waive the demand for an indemnity. That proposition, informally rejected by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, is to be considered when the envoys next have a business session.

From all information obtainable this evening neither side will give way and the conference will result in failure. But there has been no formal, authoritative statement to that effect from the Japanese envoys. Who knows, then, the hopeful ones ask, whether the Japanese will decline to make any more concessions?

WILL PROBABLY ADJOURN TO-DAY.

This line of suggestion is given here merely to show that as long as Japan's envoys remain in the conference the outcome must be regarded with some uncertainty. When the envoys assemble to-morrow they will probably agree to adjourn over until some day next week. All evidence at hand points to a final disagreement then.

One of the Japanese mission said to-night that if the envoys found they could not agree the protocol setting forth that fact would be drawn in the conference room and would be signed before the adjournment, which would mark the close of the Portsmouth negotiations.

LATE MESSAGE FROM CAIR.

Late to-night the final response of the Russian Government with respect to the Japanese proposal concerning the purchase of Sakhalin Island, was received by Mr. Witte. It is regarded as not wholly a rejection of the Japanese compromise suggestion, but it is impossible at this writing to say whether it will change the situation.

NO YIELDING, SAY JAPANESE.

Government Urged to Stand Firm on Demand for Indemnity.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Count Katsura, the Prime Minister, is receiving hundreds of telegrams, letters and memorials urging the Government to insist on the peace terms as originally proposed. It is understood that the Government adheres inflexibly to the demand for an indemnity. The newspapers vehemently protest against any yielding on this point or on the question of the cession of Sakhalin.

Russias to Expel Officers Who Surrendered.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—It is stated on good authority that all the officers of Admiral Niebovoff's squadron who were concerned in the surrender at the battle of Tsushima straits will be expelled from the navy.

JAPAN MUST HAVE \$600,000,000

THAT'S WHAT BARON KANEKO TOLD ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY.

President Believed to Have Prepared Another Message to the Russian Envoys—Will Continue His Effort to Bring About an Agreement at Portsmouth.

OSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Baron Kaneko, Japan's confidential agent, to-day made another of his numerous visits here and had an hour's conference with the President upon the peace negotiations.

In spite of his guarded utterances, Baron Kaneko left no doubt that he had authoritatively told the President that Japan's stand upon the point of the \$600,000,000 demanded from Russia was practically an ultimatum.

The President communicated to Baron Kaneko the substance of Ambassador Meyer's cable message, and Baron Kaneko somehow conveyed the idea to the President upon the peace negotiations.

It also seems obvious that the President has decided to confine his future efforts on behalf of peace almost entirely to the Russian side. It was reported this afternoon that he was preparing another message to the envoys.

"Japan," said Baron Kaneko, "wants peace with justice; Russia wants peace with her claws. The two are possible."

From what the Baron said it is believed here that Japan could probably be induced to drop the word "indemnity." By any other name the sum of \$600,000,000 would taste equally sweet to Japan.

"We are not trying to humiliate Russia," the little Baron continued warmly, "but all concessions in the negotiations came from our side. What more concessions can we make? Can they expect us to reduce the amount of money we need? The war has cost Japan 1,800,000,000 yen, or \$600,000,000. We ask, I understand, \$600,000,000; does that seem too much?"